

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[XIVth YEAR.]

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[No. 1276.]

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SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1806.

[12 1-2 Cent Single.]

Buckingham County, May term, 1806.

William Brown and Company, Complainants.
Against Elisha Rakes and Jacob L. Abrahams, Defendants.

ON the motion of the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Elisha Rakes hath removed himself without the jurisdiction of this court, to parts unknown, *It is ordered and decreed*, that unless the said defendant Rakes, shall appear here on or before August term next and answer the bill of the complainants, that the court will then proceed to decree the matter according to the prayer of the said bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and another copy be posted up at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
* Rolfe Eldridge, Jr. D. C.

In Henrico County Court.

Elisha Liggan, Complainant.
And Robert Robinson and Polly his wife, who was Polly Liggan, widow of Samuel Liggan, dec. Henry Liggan, an infant child of the said decedent, and Robert Franklin and Mary Franklin, Willis Liggan, and Sherwood Liggan, Defendants.

THE defendants Willis and Sherwood Liggan not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: on the motion of the complainant by its counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first Monday in September next and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the courthouse door on two successive court days.

Teste,
Geo. Chisman, D. C.

VIRGINIA:
At a Quarterly Court continued and held for Pittsylvania County, the 21st day of May, 1806.

Anthony Holloway and Anne his wife, John Yeaman and Mary his wife, & Henry Pell and Sarah his wife, Plaintiffs.
Against Elisha L. Williams and Presley Williams, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state: *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the third Monday in August next and answer the plaintiffs' bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this state for eight weeks successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse on some court day.

A Copy—Teste,
Will Tunstall, C. P. C.

Buckingham March Term, 1806.
Thomas Walke, Complainant.
vs. John Heath, Elizabeth Heath and Edward Curi, Defendants.

ON the motion of the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John Heath is not an inhabitant of this state: *It is ordered and decreed*, that unless the said defendant, John, shall appear here on or before August term next, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will then be taken for confessed and the matter hereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in some one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, and another copy of the said order be posted up at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
Rolfe Eldridge, Jr. D. C.

VIRGINIA:
In the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in Richmond, the 25th March, 1806.

John Pierce, surviving trustee of Samuel Beall, deceased, Plaintiff.
vs. William Moseley, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received and for Sale, at S. Pleasants' printing office and book store, near the Bridge, The Secret History of the Cabinet of St. Cloud; in a series of letters from a resident in Paris to a nobleman in London, written during the months of August, September & October, 1805. Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Ancient Republics; adapted to the present state of G. Britain: By Edward W. Montague, jun. The English Nun; or the Sorrows of Edward and Louisa—a novel. Fassenden's Poems. The Literary Magazine for April & May, 1806. Philadelphe on Chess.

JUST RECEIVED
And for sale, at S. PLEASANTS' Book Store,

Ruddiman's Rudiments of the Latin Grammar
British Poets (elegant)
Goldsmith's Natural History
Zimmerman on Solitude
Burn's Works, gilt and plain
Johnson's Dictionary in miniature
Geographical Dictionary
Rowe's Letters with plates
Adison's Evidences
History of the World
Whole Duty of Woman
Edinburgh Dispensatory, new edition
Conic Sections
Chapone's Letters
Cruden's Concordance
Walker's Dictionary
Knox's Winter Evenings
Buller's Nisi Prius
Perrin's Dictionary
Jones's Dictionary
Johnson's New Philadelphia Spelling Book
Parlour Spelling Book
Bonnet Boards, &c. &c. &c.

AT a meeting of the board of directors of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, held at the General Office, on the 30th of June, 1806.

For sufficient reasons appearing to the board and in pursuance of the authority vested in the President and Directors, by the act of assembly, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act concerning the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia."

Resolved, That the Special Agents of this Society be allowed till the first day of October next, to complete the revaluation of all buildings which have been insured prior to the 30th day of January 1805, within the districts and towns for which they may have been severally appointed.

Alex. McRae, President M. A. S.

Teste—LEWIS M. RIVALEAN, C. B. D.

FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT
Marble Chimney Piece,
With HEARTH, &c. complete. Apply to the Printer.

July 7, 1806.

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

July 7th, 1806.
The President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, have this day declared a dividend of \$12 dollars, for the last six months, on each share, on the capital or joint stock of the said Bank, which will be paid on application after the fifteenth instant.

John Brockenbrough, Cashier.

A LIST of one Hoghead of Tobacco, 1 lower inspection, stored in Johnson's warehouse, September 26th 1805—If not claimed, will be sold, as the law directs.

James Anderson and Co. I. A. No. 42

2393 210 2088 W.

Graves & Goode.

June 30, 1806.

WILL BE SOLD,

For cash, in the town of Milton, on the second day of August next,

FOUR HEAD OF HORSES,

Two bays, and a black mare and colt, conveyed to the subscriber in trust, with other property, by Richard Davenport, to secure the payment of a debt due Brown, Rives & Co. Merchants, Milton.

Martin Dawson, Trustee.

Milton, July 1st, 1806.

FROM THE AURORA.

POLITICAL VIEWS.

No. VII.

Commerce of the Levant.

In our preceding number, we gave an estimate of the export and import trade of Greece, with the other nations of Europe; and stated the various articles of Greek produce and industry which composed the materials of that commerce. The reader will constantly keep in mind that the whole scope of this investigation is directed to ascertain and to describe the magnitude of the commerce of the Mediterranean, with a view to illustrate the policy which has grown out of the revolutions of the last thirteen years; to show that the circumstances of Greece, and the whole of the Mediterranean render that theatre most easily acted upon by France, the most effective in its nature to repay the efforts made to obtain it, and the best of all others for France, seeing that she wants "ships, colonies, and commerce."

This investigation is not merely curious, nor is it with a view to gratify curiosity only that it is undertaken; many men, and worthy men too, are apt to be led away by the artful delusions of a nation and its emissaries, whose delusions, and whose emissaries, and whose alliances have convulsed every government on the European continent, and overturned three fourths of them; and who, more than once, by their emissaries and delusions, had nearly involved this in similar ruin; those by way of vengeance on or envy of our better policy, endeavor to set afloat opinions which are calculated to favor themselves and to alarm the unreflecting and the timid amongst us, and to afford means for the profligate and the servile to subvert their particular ends by the same artifices. We have ever made it a duty to resist prejudice and to expose deception; and it is with this view principally that this discussion is undertaken.

We believe that common sense and discretion go largely into the policy and measures of the present rulers of France.

We do not apprehend that any project so absurd and repugnant to common sense, as the invasion of this country can enter into his policy.

Because, for example—he can obtain in Greece—ships, colonies, and commerce—which he could not get here if he were to come.

The materials and accommodation which he wants are at his door.

His measures all point out this policy.

If he wants cotton and tobacco they are to be had in Macedonia. A heavy duty has been already laid in France, on tobacco and cotton—because the possession of Genoa, Tuscany, Naples, and Venice—and the good understanding of France with the Barbary powers and the Porte already open to France the riches of Greece.

It is to render these truths interesting as they generally are, more palpable to the generality of readers, and to dissipate vain delusions, that we have conducted the discussion as we have done; though it will be perceptible to the intelligent reader, that the policy which embraces the Baltic & the Mediterranean is also illustrated as we pass along.

Having generally stated the materials which compose the exports of Greece, we shall now go into a comprehensive view of the imports from the several nations of Europe. This view will perhaps give tenfold strength to the theory we maintain (not an imaginary theory—but a theory which is a regular induction from a series of corresponding facts.) We shall state the articles of the several nations in the order of their magnitude.

Germany—sends woollen cloths, linen, calico, muslin, glass wares, porcelain, steel, copper wrought, embroidery, miscellaneous.

France—woollen cloths, worked velvets, embroidery, mirrors, clocks and watches, jewellers, arms, cutlery, liquors, syrups, paper, lead, small shot, colonial productions as sugar, coffee, cochineal, pepper, spices, Brazil wood, logwood.

Italy—woolens, fire-arms, glass, silks, velvet, paper, &c.

Russia—flax, sables, ermines, grey squirrel black fox—and by the Euxine, hemp, ar, pitch, turpentine, timber, spars, yards, lumber and Asiatic productions, by the Caspian sea.

England—woollen cloths, chalons, calicoes, muslins, tin, lead, iron, raw and wrought, clocks and watches, toys, and jewellery, and colonial commodities as stated under the head of France.

Batavia—woollen cloths, and articles similar to other nations.

A brief view of the commerce of each of these nations we shall now endeavor to sketch from the authentic sources.

The commerce of Germany extends through every part of Greece; and the emperor Joseph very wisely made it an open commerce; and though the Greeks took advantage of this to engross a great proportion to themselves of the German trade, Germany was nevertheless benefited; and the trade embraced such a multitude of points, as to have escaped in many instances the observation of the other parts of Europe. The last war between Austria and Turkey caused a considerable revolution in the trade. During its interruption, the goods which before found their way by the Danube, were deposited at Salonica, and shipped for Trieste. Salonica, became therefore, the emporium of German commerce. They drew from Macedonia a prodigious quantity of cotton, which was transported by land to Semlin, thence by the Danube to Vienna, from whence it was distributed to Switzerland, the Valteline, Constance and Basle, Asova in the Bosphorus of Tenneswar, is on the same line with Semlin, and behind he Hermanstadt and other places in Transylvania. The woollens sent from Germany are imitations of English manufactures, and therefore called *Londrins*, of which there are a coarse and a fine sort.

The German cloths are superior to the French & have superseded them in the Levant, as the French superseded the English in 1750 under Maurepas, and kept the market till 1782; & the Germans supplanted them in 1785. But the German woollens which have been most successful in Greece and Turkey, are those known by the name of *Leitric drapery*, because generally purchased at the Leipzig fair; they are servicable, but are more sought after on account of their colours, which are gay and fantastical, such as suit warm climates. These are not made up in large bales, but in pieces which render them convenient for land carriage. The finest of these cloths are manufactured at *Aix la Chapelle* (no longer a part of Germany, but of France!) and at Clermont.

As we are on the article of woollens, perhaps it may be servicable to go through that branch of trade as it relates to the different countries—and so of other articles.

The principal woollens of Italy were manufactured and exported by the *Venetians*, (no longer a part of Austria or Italy—but now a part of federative France,) the finest of these are called *Says*, in great demand on account of its fineness and thickness, and being impervious to rain, is used for cloak & baniches or the body coat of the Greeks. The colors of cloths are matters of the first consideration in all eastern countries & his passion or partiality also prevails in Turkey and Greece; the woollens of Venice are pre-eminently beautiful, their coquelicots are inimitable; the Venetians also manufacture imitations of the English cloths called in Greece *Londrins*, but were not so successful as the French; the Venetians, however sold annually of woollens of every kind to the value of 28,000 dollars—the sales of Germany were about 800,000.

The principal export of woollens from France, was through *Marseilles*, which had indeed a most injudicious monopoly of the Levant trade, which must now, of necessity cease, even were the policy of France governed by men as blind as the successors of Colbert and Maurepas—Venice, Livorno, and Genoa, will be the competitors of Marseilles. The woollen manufacture of Languedoc, under the imbecile administrations of Louis XV. and XVI. like the whole system of French economy was in a progressive state of decline. The dissipation and vices of the court, obliterated every call of national interest and pride. The revolution was only the crisis of this disease, which ended in the excision of the morbid members and the renovation of the body politic.

The cloths of *Leitric* were the most successful rivals of the cloths of *Languedoc*—yet from Marseilles there were shipped annually to Greece to the value of about 250,000 dollars.

The woollen trade of Batavia consisted of species of cloth stronger than the *Londrins* and finer than the *Leitrics*; they were in much request, the amount about 50,000 dollars annually.

The commerce of the English in the Levant, being like that of Marseilles in France and the India commerce of England, a monopoly, accounts for the circumstance that after all her naval power and all her commercial genius, she is only superior to Batavia in the amount of her commerce with the Levant.

The English Levant or Turkey company, was created under the pragmatic reign of James I. in 1606. The members swear on admission they will not lend either their name or their adventure to any person, and they engage by the same oath to receive only the productions of Turkey in exchange for the value furnished in productions of England.—A system so absurd at once accounts for the languor of the English Levant trade, and shews that it is not so much a due knowledge of the actual riches of the Mediterranean, which actuates the political and military movements of England in the Mediterranean, as the interest and influence of another monopoly, that is, the East-India company—but we are discussing the woollen trade—of the Levant.

The English woollen trade flourished until the year 1731, when *Maurepas* who appears to have caught a spark of the genius of Colbert, gave a spring to the industry of Languedoc, of Carcassone, Nismes, Abbeville, and Chalons, and by a sedulous and successful imitation of the English cloths, and the care employed in the manufacture of Serges and Chalons cloths, the French commerce prevailed; the English assortments were at first of the whole quantities assorted, in three colors, and equal proportion of green, blue, and red; after the demand had been wholly for the blues. Another description of English cloths called in the Levant *Agilouds*, which are the same that we call *broad cloths*, are in the greatest demand in the Levant and all Turkey. The high price of these superfines is the only obstacle to their universal use in all Greece.—The French have contrived to rival the English in these articles in the East-Indies, and by the imitation of the *lead marks* of the English manufactures, to sell French superfines as *English*. Much of these French superfines are introduced into the United States at present, and are sold in the same way to accommodate old prejudices—as *superfine English*.

A few years ago Mr. John Humphreys an English merchant at Constantinople, conceived the idea of manufacturing *Shalouns* for the Turkey market, which would supersede the French.

The *Shalouns* (or vulgarly called *Shalouns*) is an imitation of what the French call *Serge*, manufactured originally at Chalonsur Marne; in this article the English fairly superseded the French by the superiority of their manufacture, their fineness and evenness of texture, and brilliancy of color—in this article the English traded to the amount of 180,000 dollars, and for *Londrins*, it was computed 15,000 dollars for superfines or *Milands* at 74,000 dollars; and in all 270,000 dollars. This

is a general view of the woollen trade, in which the rival nations have opposite interests, and in which the accession of the woollen trade of the Netherlands—of Genoa, of Venice, of Batavia, must now all be thrown into the balance of the French commerce.

The discerning reader requires no more than the presentation of the indisputable facts given in these papers to his understanding—the mercantile men need not be told where at no remote day the American commerce is to find its best market—if there are any so besotted as not to see, or to shut their eyes against the light of truth, and the inevitable progress of things—be their folly their own chastisement—the order of providence will not be retarded—and whatever vanity or selfishness may propose to deceive itself—commerce will find its own level, the common sense of the world will prevail over infatuation—and the imbecility which attempts to retard the progress of the universe by cunning or deceit—will find that the vanity and selfishness of human atoms, are not competent to resist the decrees or to suppress the voice of the creator.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

In compliance with thy request I have ventured to send thee for publication an account of some experiments made on a worm found on the Lombardy poplar trees.

As I was passing through Southwark yesterday morning, I met with a person of respectability who obligingly furnished me with three of those worms—on my return home I immediately commenced my experiments on a full sized cat—about twenty minutes after being stung or bitten she was evidently sick and I began to conclude that the reports respecting the deleterious power of the worm were correct, but on enquiry it appeared that the cat had been at times affected nearly in the same way, when there was no reason to suspect the worm as the cause; at any rate, she recovered.

Two pups were procured and subjected to the same experiment; at the same time I was engaged with the smallest one the worm was so highly irritated that it ejected a considerable quantity of fluid matter; suspecting that this might be the poisonous principle, I immediately inoculated the pup in four places—but without effect, and in neither instance was there a fatal result—if there was any variation from their natural habits, was disposition to sleep, which might possibly have been occasioned by the fatigue following the efforts they made to disengage themselves from the confinement which was imposed on them.

In the afternoon I sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and obtained five of the worms, which were taken from the trees in the yard—a kitten about one third grown was procured and in the presence of my medical friends Dr. Thomas Bryant and Samuel Hopkins, together with William Johnston, Steward of that institution, (all of whom very obligingly assisted in the greater part of the experiments) the kitten was repeatedly bitten about the nose and mouth, but no ill effects ensued, except momentary pain at the time of receiving the bite.

This morning the experiments were renewed at the Hospital; two young kittens of different litters were repeatedly bitten about the nose and mouth, the crying of one of the kittens, afforded an opportunity for the worm, to pass within the mouth, and probably to sting or bite the tongue, for the little creature shivered considerably and appeared for some time to be laboring under symptoms of local pain, but after a while they subsided, and the result in both instances was the same as yesterday.

A fine half grown pup who was the subject of yesterday's experiment, was treated as follows; the roof of the mouth was scarified in several places, and an incision about three quarters of an inch in length, was made in the tongue; immediately after this a worm was introduced into the mouth and the jaws closed for one minute; on permitting him to open them, it was discovered that he had swallowed the worm; he appeared to labor under some slight indisposition for more than an hour, but he eventually recovered and became very lively.

Another small pup of a different litter was the subject of the following experiment: I made an incision through the skin about three quarters of an inch long and carefully dissected it in each side so as to form a superficial yet gaping wound, a fresh worm was applied to the parts, and very soon ejected a greenish coloured fluid which filled the wound in addition to the little animal was several times bitten, in the dissected part, but the result was equally favorable; the mouth of the same pup was scarified in several places, and one of the worms being cut in half, the divided part with the head was immediately introduced into it, and kept there for two minutes, at the expiration of that time the portion of worm was taken out, and no injury resulted.

Another young kitten was confined for a short time in a small vessel containing six of the worms, with a view of receiving any injury.

I have now simply related the facts that have come under my observation, with a hope that they may throw some light on a subject, which has lately excited considerable attention, and awakened the serious apprehensions of many citizens—and although I have no doubt that the cat mentioned in the Gazette of yesterday, actually died in the presence of the persons alluded to, yet whether her death was occasioned by the sting or bite of the worm, is a circumstance that is at least doubtful.

I have compared several of the worms used in the experiments with those left at the Museum, and find them to be of exactly the same kind.

JOSEPH PARRISH.

Subscribers to the DEBATES of the VIRGINIA CONVENTION, and GIBBON'S HISTORY OF THE DECLINE and FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, are requested to apply at this office, where their names are now ready for delivery.